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I, MARY ERWIN MARTIN residing at 2., Kensington Gate, W.8. in the County of London, England, make oath and say that the attached photostatic copy of the statement entitled Japanese in Hongkong, January to July 1942, given by me for use in evidence in the trial of major war criminals for the International Military Tribunal for the Far East now sitting in Tokyo, and that such statement is in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SWORN by the said MARY )  
ERWIN MARTIN at 53, )  
Gloucester Road, South )  
Kensington in the )  
County of London this )  
29th day of April, 1947.)  
Before me,

(Signed) Mary Erwin Martin

(Signed) Edwin V. Leach  
Commissioner for Oaths.

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Japanese in Hongkong, January to July, 1942.

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Mrs A.J.Martin

The Japanese I met in Hongkong during the months my husband and I were prisoners there were all Foreign Office or Consular men and it was thanks to their care and protection that we received the very special treatment we did, and were never at any time in the hands of the Army or the Gendamerie. They took very good care we did not.

My husband, Arthur J.Martin, was British Consul General in Chungking and we had gone to Hongkong on sick leave in November, 1941, where he had an operation early in December, at the Queen Mary Hospital. He was getting on excellently well, but the attack of the Japanese of Hongkong was followed by a complete breakdown of most services; no food, no medicines, a practical breakdown in so many directions including morale, that chances for survival for any except the most fit and hardy were slight and my husband died on the 7th of April, 1942.

During those months, from January until the end of June, when I was allowed to leave Hongkong on the repatriation ship, the Gripsholm, with the repatriated Americans, my husband and I, and later I alone, owed every bit of consideration and help which we received to certain Japanese officials, to whom I feel the deepest gratitude. The kindness they showed us meant that my husband's last days were at least peaceful, and that I am alive today. I was not prepared, after my husband's death, to face concentration camp life, and told the Japanese in charge of Foreign Affairs so. I was lucky that he realized I meant what I said. The kindness my husband and I received was also shown to various other people and I feel that the Japanese concerned should receive credit



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for what they did.

The first we came in contact with is or rather was Consul in Hongkong, a Mr. Kimura. Colonel Yano was in Tokyo and Mr. Kimura was in charge during the first three months after the Japanese occupation of Hongkong, of the Consulate General although officially he had no authority as the Army were entirely in control and treated him with the most open discourtesy. He was transferred to Peking in March.

When it became apparent that severe measures were being taken to control the foreigners in Hongkong, and that passes were required for any one moving about I wrote a letter for my husband, to the Japanese Consul General, asking for a pass, and for his assistance in obtaining diplomatic protection for us. We were then at the Queen Mary Hospital.

Mr. Kimura sent a vico-consul out next day, gave me his own card, and asked that I call on him the following day at his office in Hongkong. After a long and very irate conversation with two Japanese officers Mr. Kimura was able to get for me a military pass, on his own personal guarantee and my promise to report to him every ten days. I had a number of interview with him, often chatting for nearly an hour. We discussed the war pretty thoroughly and I was of the impression that he was horrified at what had happened, although he was far too astute to say much. I do know, from eye-witnesses, that when the famous march down the Peak took place, all the residents walking down with what luggage they could carry in their hands, young, old, sick or well, Mr. Kimura rounded up every motor car he could get hold of and sent them up the peak to bring people down. He did so much to alleviate the awful conditions that Hongkong residents found themselves in

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that the Army authorities had him on the mat and threatened him with severe punishment if he did not cease his efforts, and forbade him seeing Dr Selwyn-Clark, and various other British still at large.

When he was about to be transferred I had an interview with him and he told me that Mr. Takio Oda was coming, as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, that he would have all the authority and power and freedom that he lacked, and that he would look after my husband and me and be in apposition to do much more for us. Mr. Kimura was a quiet very pleasant mannered man, most unaggressive, and felt very must the position he was put in by the Army, and his own inability to help us.

Mr. Oda, Takio Oda, was a much more aggressive personality. He was a most agreeable, good looking man, about 35 years of age, and was said to have studied at Amhurst College, while stationed at the Japanese Embassy in Washington. To insure his own authority as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Hongkong, he had had himself made a Colonel in the Army, although his suave good looks make an amusing contrast to the truculent appearance of a good many of the Japanese Army officers. He was also a member of the Black Dragon Society. He took over complete charge of affairs on his arrival, and immediately instituted the sending of parcels to Stanley Jail, where about 3,500 prisoners were interned. Conditions there, due to underfeeding and overcrowding were very bad and the parcels went a long way to alleviate conditions for the lucky few who were recipients. I understand about 500 parcels a week were the average. Those who had no friends in Hongkong were unlucky. Red Cross parcels were undelivered, and special grants of money were so whittled down and prices



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were so fantastic that they got very little.

Visits every week to the French Hospital by two prisoners from Stanley, for medical treatment were also instituted by Mr. Oda, on the appeal of Dr Selwyn-Clark. This kept a link going between Stanley and the outer world.

The kindnesses shown by Mr. Oda to my husband and me were innumerable. He came out to see my husband personally. He lent us money out of his own pocket, and later a considerable sum from Japanese Government funds. He saw to it that I had a pass sealed by the highest Army authorities. I had it translated by a Chinese friend who told me, "Well, you certainly are under very high protection." It meant I had courteous treatment from all sentries, who guarded all the roads everywhere in Hongkong. He spared no effort to protect us in every way, and on my husband's death sent a representative to the funeral, with a huge wreath from the members of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, and came personally to call the following day to express his sympathy. He never lost an opportunity to show me a kindness, although he was extremely bad tempered at times, particularly at the time when the D<sup>o</sup>little bombing of Japan took place and his own family were endangered. He did far more than could have been expected, with so much understanding, it is hard to believe it all, looking back now. He said to me one day, "Why do you worry when I am looking after you." I couldn't ask for more than that I suppose. And I was fortunate to get away on the Gripsholm, again with his help, before he was transferred from Hongkong.

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He hated the work, after two months there. He hated his own inability to relieve the suffering there. He told Father Joy, the head of the Jesuit Procreature, who was a great friend of ours and told me. Father Joy would be an invaluable witness for the defence for all "good Japanese" in Hongkong. He got about everywhere and knows them all.

I understand that Mr. Oda was keenly interested in getting the Red Cross established in Hongkong. But Mr. Zindel, the representative, a Swiss came to Hongkong after I left on the Gripsholm, or rather on the Asama Maru, which later transferred us to the Gripsholm, so I can not say anything about his activities there. I do know though that when I was leaving Hongkong, and went to say good bye to Mr. Oda, I asked him if he had any message to give Lord Halifax, or Sir Alexander Cadogan, both of whom I hoped to see and he replied, "Yes, tell them to get the British out of Hongkong, get them out as quickly as they can, to India, anywhere out of here." And I replied, "You will help, you have done so much already." "I will do everything I can," he replied. I do not believe anyone could have done more than he did, in the face of the attitude of the Army authorities, and the British owe a great debt of gratitude to him for what he did.

Mr. Fugita was one of the Vice-consuls in the Consulate General and was one of the first Japanese I met after the occupation. I can see him now, in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, dealing out passes to 3rd Nationals, handling them all, and in particular the Norwegian Consul who made a scene because apparently he was not to have a pass, with



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such courtesy and tact it was hard to believe he was one of the hated Japanese. I met him several times, knew him slightly over a period of several months until he was relieved of his post and went away to Japan. He was always most kind, and finally left because he couldn't stand the friction with the Gendamerie and his own inability to help people who so often desperately needed help. That is the story I was told, he couldn't stand seeing so much suffering, and being unable to help. Father Joy can tell you all about him. he did everything possible to help my husband and me, even giving me eggs one day, which he had received as a present from the New Territory, for my husband.

Colonel Yano was Consul General in Hongkong, and was away in Tokyo most of the time. He gave me his own personal calling card, to use in case of necessity with the message that if I found myself in any difficulties at any time, sentries were often making things difficult for people, I was to telephone him at once. He personally took Mrs. Tiertoff, the mother of Mrs D.C. Davis, whose husband was in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, up to their house on the Peak, in an effort to get some clothes and personal belongings from their house. They at the SunHua Hotel with the other bankers. Colonel Yano helped her load up a big load of things in his own motor car and brought her down the Peak again. Somehow I cannot imagine a Consul General of any other nationality doing such a thing, Queer people, the Japanese.

I met Mr. N. Ameno the day I got my military pass from Mr. Kimura, at lunch at a very bad restaurant on the Queen's Road, where I had gone to get something to eat other than hospital fare, which was bad, to put it

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mildly. The food at the restaurant was bad too, and I looked up from the table I was sitting at, to see a pleasant faced middle aged Japanese sit down opposite me. He so politely inquired if I minded that when he ordered Beef Steak I remarked that it was really shoeleather and found myself in a conversation with him. He was curious to know who I was and how I happened to be out of Stanley Jail. He knew of my husband, and we found so many congenial topics to talk about that an hour and a half passed before the "lunch" was over, he insisting on paying for it, although I assured him that I was still solvent. He replied that I had better keep it, I would need it. My impression was that although he was advisor to the Japanese Army in Hongkong, he did not approve of the war. He had been agent for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. He inquired if he could do anything for us, and said to call on him if he could. I later found that he had spoken to Mr. Oda about us in an effort to help us. A very kindly pacific man, I thought.

The repatriation ship, the Asama Maru left Hongkong on the 29th of June, if I remember rightly. Things went very smoothly from the a Japanese crew including cabin stewards and stewardesses. Accommodations were extremely crowded, the ship was simply packed and to avoid complication the Japanese had requested the American Embassy officials to undertake the billeting of the passengers. This had been done most efficiently and everyone went to his appointed berth at once without delay. All one had was a berth and in our cabin four people were packed in a cabin intended only for three. We managed well enough however and there was a very good atmosphere in that tiny room.



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Some bighearted person, in the Embassy I heard had the idea that the men on board should disregard seigniority and give up their A and B deck cabins so that people of lesser importance, particularly the missionaries, with their large families of children should have the comfort of better accommodations. So, all members of the American Embassy and Consular Services, with the exception of Mr Southard, the Consul General from Hongkong, and the South American Diplomats vacated their cabins and went below to the steerage. There may have been others who held on to their good cabins, but I did not hear of it if they did.

Although there was a certain amount of grumbling by wives separated from their husbands who slept down below it was all done with considerable good spirit. Those who might possibly have objected vigorously under more normal conditions were held to discrete silence by popular opinion. I have since heard that Mr. Grew kept his cabin. This seems quite likely.

Arrangements on the Asama Maru were most efficiently planned and carried out as proved by the smooth running of everything during the month's journey from Hongkong to Lorenzo Marques. There was ample food such as it was, it was well cooked and served and on the 4th of July the Chief distinguished himself by serving amusingly oriental cake, large layer cakes, decorated with red, white and blue decorations to celebrate the day. I seem to remember some inscription on the cake on our table, but cannot remember just what. I noted it at the time however and thought how typical and how rather nice. This in particular because those people on the Asama Maru, with few exceptions, hated the Japanese with a deadly hate, very often with the greatest justification

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and the Japanese were well aware of it. They did not dare say much, people spoke quietly when they spoke at all, because they could not be sure that they might be detained on the Asama Maru, and returned to Japan as prisoners. That fear did not lift until Lorenzo Marques was reached and we were off the Asama Maru.

Particular mention should be made, and credit given to the very charming Chief Deck Stewart who was the one and only Japanese on board who did not avoid the passengers. He did everything possible to make the journey comfortable and pleasant and saw to it that the deck games were always available and the decks as comfortable as possible under the crowded conditions. To my mind, his efforts were made with so much tact and kindness that I spoke to him a day or two before reaching Lorenzo Marques, saying that I for one wished him to know that it had been noticed and appreciated. He did not have much to say, but told me that he had been Chief Deck Stewart on one of the big Japanese liners on the U.S. Japan run for many years. Oscar of the Waldorf in New York couldn't have been more charming or efficient.

The month's journey on the Gripsholm was an entirely different affair. We arrived on board, 1,500 passengers, and were asked to sit around on the decks till cabins were cleaned and ready. That seemed reasonable enough and an excellent lunch, buffet, was served which cheered people up considerably as the long tables literally groaned under the loads of food such as we had not seen for months during our captivity.

We were told that the billeting officers were working on allotting the



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cabins and everything would be ready by late afternoon. Arrangement for food, diningroom arrangements and the food itself were at all times excellent. The allotting of cabins however was a fiasco, from the start to the finish. It was said later that two billeting officers had been flown out from Washington to make arrangements, and that they were too drunk to do the work. Whether this was true or not I am not in a position to say. I do know however that I sat around that ship the evening of the first day with friends and then queued up till four in the morning, and finally was given cabin 1.A. to find it occupied by Mr. Southard and two South American Consul Generals. As I am rather inclined to forage for myself I took my small suitcase, all we were allowed to have with us, and camped out in the first unoccupied cabin I could find. People slept on the floors, in the saloons, anywhere they liked.

The next day was a repetition of the first, queues of people, and still no cabin. I descended the decks and picked out a small two berth cabin and settled down there for two days, it was 3rd class accommodation, but better than nothing, and all good cabins were occupied by Embassy, Consular and other officials and their wives, and by the South American diplomats. After five days I was informed that I could not have the small cabin, or even a berth there and could go to Deck in an inside cabin, where I could have a top berth in an eight berth cabin with some missionaries. I objected to this as my husband was Consul General in the British Consular Service, and I was travelling at the expense of the British Government. Mr. Everett Drumright, a Secretary from the Embassy in Chungking was on board, had a most comfortable cabin on A deck, and came

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to the rescue, <sup>leading</sup> ~~me~~ <sup>me</sup> his cabin for two days while I got the matter settled with an extremely autocratic person who seemed to be doing billeting. Just as well too, as I had developed a severe cold and inflammation in one ear which the doctor said threatened trouble, as a result of strain. The doctor filled me full of sulfanilimide, which made me even more ill, but eventually cured the ear, and I finally was given a berth in an inside cabin on B Deck, with a school girl from Tsingtao and two missionaries. As billeting seemed to be done by seniority, or so they said it was done, and my husband had been a very senior official, I did feel that I rated a bit higher than that, I certainly had with the Japanese, but I had been so often brushed off by the Americans doing the billeting, with a tough aggressiveness that I had almost forgotten existed, being the wife of a senior official in China had perhaps accustomed me to more consideration, more courtesy, and perhaps spoiled me a bit, I decided to make the best of an extremely uncomfortable situation. Although I must confess, there were times when I really wished I were back in Hongkong, with Mr. Oda to look after me.

We were on our way home, we were leaving all the agony of those months in Hongkong behind us, that was something to rejoice over and I have since tried to forget that last month on the Gripsholm. A thing has hurt you once, and it hurts you again, every time you think of it. So I try to forget it. As I look back it was the mental atmosphere as much as the physical discomforts that made the trip on the Gripsholm so bad. People had a pretty bad time, they were unhappy, they had worries and anxieties but I still cannot see what excuse some of them



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had for behaving as they did. Mr. Southard's "stable companions" left him at Rio de Janeiro, he had a de luxe cabin to himself after that, with a private bath, and he kept it to himself, although the ship was packed, and since he did not like salt water baths, and fresh water was not available, he filled up the bathtub with his luggage, and boasted of it. That was the crowing insult. In sweltering weather, July, coming up through the West Indies. It makes me laugh now but it did not seem so funny then.

Cabins vacated by South American diplomats at Rio were immediately filled up by the clerical staff, ladies, who had made alliances for the voyage with various people in key positions. The whole ship laughed over that. And so it goes on, and is best forgotten, human nature in the raw just as the experience at the ~~Queen Mary Hospital~~ was human nature in the raw, and Stanley Jail, the latter so raw that I would have committed suicide rather than go there.

I never was as glad of anything in my life really than the sight of New York as we sailed in that harbor. It seemed hardly possible that I really was there. What helped to take the taste of the journey out of my mouth was perhaps the very courteous treatment I had from the F.B.I. who had a long interview with me and asked a great many questions.

This is a very brief outline of my experiences. The five Japanese I contacted in Hongkong stand out most clearly. As I look back on it all, the utter aloneness, the feeling of being utterly abandoned, the help they gave us, practical efficient help, to the utmost of their ability, given with so much sympathy and kindness,

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makes me feel that all Japanese are not war criminals. Many are, many have caused unspeakable suffering to our people and must be punished. But among all the horrors these men stand out. They helped, they kept my morale up at a time when it would have been much easier to have quietly closed the book and said, "I've had enough, I'm having no more" and slipped away to a pleasanter world. I am grateful for what they did, and also for what the Japanese did on the Asama Maru to ease the journey as far as they could, they were efficient about it too, and if at any time a good word from me can be of any use to them I shall be only too glad of the opportunity to say it.

(Signed) Mary Erwin Martin  
Mrs L.J. Martin  
Widow of Arthur John Martin  
CBE. British Consular  
Service China.



英國倫敦西八區「ケンシングトン、ゲイト」二十一番地ニ居住スル「メアリ、アーウィン、マーティン」事私ハ別添一九四二年一月乃至七月在香港日本人ト題スル陳述書ノ寫眞複寫ハ目下東京ニ於テ續行中ナル極東國際軍事裁判所ノ第一級戦争犯罪人ノ審理ニ當リ證據トシテ使用スル爲私ノ作成シタモノデアリ、右陳述書ハ私ノ知り且ツ信ズル限り總テノ點ニ於テ眞實デアルニトヲ證明スル。

「メアリ、アーウィン、マーティン」(署名)

右「メアリ、アーウィン、マーティン」ハ  
一九四七年四月二十九日倫敦市「サウス、  
ケンシングトン」「グロスター」街八十三  
番地ニ於テ余ノ面前ニテ宣誓セリ

宣誓吏「エドウィン、ヴィー、リーチ」(署名)

一九四二年一月乃至七月在香港日本人

「エイ、ジェイ、マーティン」(夫人)

私ノ夫ト私が抑留セラレテ居タ間香港デ遇ツタ日本人ハ皆外務省カ又ハ領事館ノ人デアリ、私共ガ殊ニ特別ノ待遇ヲ受ケタノハ此等ノ人々ノ世話及ビ保護ニヨルモノデアツテ、私共ハ陸軍又ハ憲兵隊ノ手ニ渡ツタコトハ一度モナカツタ。彼等ハ私共ガ受ケタコトノナイ程大イニヨク世話ヲシテ呉レタ。

夫「アーサー、ジェイ、マーティン」ハ重慶ノ英國總領事デアツテ、私共ハ一九四一年十一月病氣ノ爲休暇デ香港ニ赴キ、夫ハ十二月始「クイン、メアリ」病院ニ於テ手術ヲ受ケタ。經過ハ大イニ良好デアツタガ、日本ノ香港攻略ノタメ色々ノ便宜ガ全然停止シ、食料、藥品モナク、各方面ニ事實上停頓状態ガ起リ、精神方面モサウデアツテ、適者、強者デナケレバ生存スル機會ハ少ク、夫ハ一九四二年四月七日死亡シタ。

一月ヨリ私が、引換船「グリブスホルム」號デ歸國ノ米國人ト共ニ香港退去ヲ許サレタ六月末迄ノ數個月間夫ト私ト後ニハ私ダケガ受ケタ思ヒ



遣り及ビ援助ハ悉ク日本ノ一部官吏ノオ蔭デアリ、之ニ對シ私ハ最モ深  
イ感謝ノ念ヲ感ジテ居ル。此等ノ人々ガ私共ニ示シテ呉レタ親切ハ私ノ  
夫ノ最後ノ日ガ少クトモ平和デアッタコト、又私ガ今日迄生キテ居ルコ  
トヲ意味スルモノデアル。夫ノ死後私ハ收容所生活ニ入ルツモリガナカ  
ッタノデ、私ハ外交方面擔當ノ日本人ニサウ話シタ。ソノ人ハ私ガ自分  
ノ言葉通リニ考ヘテ居ルコトガ幸ヒワカツテ呉レタ。夫ト私ノ受ケタヤ  
ウナ親切ハ他ノ色々人ニモ示サレタノデアツテ、私ハ關係日本人ガ其ノ  
ヤツタコトニ付テ認メラレテ然ルベキデアルト思フ。

最初ニ接觸シタノハ香港ノ領事木村ト云フ人デアツタ。矢野大佐ハ東京  
ニ在リ、木村氏ハ日本ノ香港占領後三個月間ハ總領事代理デアツタ。尤  
モ軍ガ全然支配シテ居タノデ正式ニハ權限ガナク又軍ハ氏ヲ極メテアカ  
ラ様ニブツキラ棒ナ取扱ラシタ。氏ハ三月北京ヘ轉任トナツタ。

香港ニ居ル外國人取締ノ爲嚴重ナ措置ガ講ゼラレ、外出ニハ通行證ガ必  
要ナコトガ明カトナツタ時、私ハ夫ノ爲通行證ト外交官トシテノ保護ヲ  
受ケルニ付テ總領事ニ援助ヲ求メテ手紙ヲ書イタ。當時私共ハ「クイー

遣り及ビ援助ハ悉ク日本ノ一部官吏ノオ蔭デアリ、之ニ對シ私ハ最モ深  
 イ感謝ノ念ヲ感ジテ居ル。此等ノ人々ガ私共ニ示シテ呉レタ親切ハ私ノ  
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香港ニ居ル外國人取締ノ爲嚴重ナ措置ガ講ゼラレ、外出ニハ通行證ガ必  
 要ナコトガ明カトナツタ時、私ハ夫ノ爲通行證ト外交官トシテノ保護ヲ  
 受ケルニ付テ總領事ニ援助ヲ求メテ手紙ヲ書イタ。當時私共ハ「クイー



ン、メアリ」病院ニ居タノデアル。

木村氏ハ翌日自分ノ名刺ヲモタセ副領事ヲ使ニヨコシ、ソノ翌日香港ノ氏ノ事務所ニ來訪スルヤウ求メタ。木村氏ハ日本ノ將校二人ト長々又大イニ荒々シク話ヲ交シタ後、自分デ保障シ私ニ十日毎ニ報告スル約束ヲサセタ上デ、軍通行證ヲ入手シテ呉レタ。私ハ度々氏ニ面會シ屢々約一時間モ話シタコトガアル。戦争ノコトヲ相當ツツコンデ話合ツタガ、ソコハ氏モ賢イカラ多クヲ語リハシナカッタガ、アマリノ事ニ驚イテ居ルトノ印象ヲ受ケタ。私ハ目撃者カラ之ハ知ツテ居ル。即チ有名ナ「ピーク」カラノ行進ガ行ハレ、若イ者、老人、病人、健康ナ者ヲ問ハズ一切ノ住民ガ手ニ持テルダケノ荷物ヲ持ツテ歩イテ居タ時、木村氏ハ出來ル限リ自動車ヲカキ集メテ皆ヲツレテ來ルタメ「ピーク」ヘ送ツタノデアル。氏ハヒドイ状態ヲ緩和スルタメ大イニヤツタノデ、陸軍當局ガ氏ヲ取調べ、若シカカル努力ヲヤメナケレバ嚴罰ニ處スルトテ氏ヲ脅シ、氏ガ「セルウィン、クラーク」博士ソノ他當時尙自由デアツタ色々ノ英國人ニ遇フコトヲ禁止シタコトヲ香港ノ住民ハ知ツタ。

轉任直前私ハ氏ニ面會シタガ、黃田多喜夫氏ガ渉外部長トシテ來ルコト  
 ニナツテ居リ、自分ノ持ツテ居ナカタ一切ノ權限ト權力ト自由トヲ持  
 テ、夫ト私ノ世話モシ、私共ノ爲從來以上ニシテ呉レルデアラウト述べ  
 タ。木村氏ハ物辭カナ舉措進退ノ極メテ行届イタ最モ人ヲ恐ラセナイ人  
 デアリ、陸軍ノ爲ニ自分ノ立ツニ至ツタ立場ト私共ヲ援助シ得ナイコト  
 ヲ大イニ苦慮シテ居タ。黃田多喜夫氏ハモツトモツト向意氣ノ強イ人柄  
 デアツタガ、氏ハ極メテ好感ノ持テル風采ノヨイ人デ三十五歳位デアリ、  
 在「ワシントン」日本大使館ニ在勤ノ儘「アムハースト」大學ニ學ンダ  
 ト云フコトデアツタ。香港ノ渉外部長トシテノ權威ヲ保ツ爲陸軍大佐ニ  
 シテモラツテ居タ。勿論氏ノ上品ナヨイ風采ハ山ガノ猿ノヤウナ多數日  
 本軍將校ト面白イ對照ヲナシテ居タ。氏モ黑龍會ノ一員デアツタ。着任  
 ト共ニ一切ノ事務ヲ引繼ギ、直ニ約三千五百ノ抑留者ガ抑留セラレテ居  
 タ「スタンレー」監獄ニ小包ヲ送ル制度ヲ始メタ。ソコノ状態ハ榮養不  
 足ト込ミ合ツテ居ル爲ニ甚ダ悪ク、小包ハ幸ヒ送ツテモラツタ若干ノ人  
 タニハ大イニ状態ヲ緩和スルコトトナツタ。小包ハ毎週平均五百個デア



ツタト私ハ了解シテ居ル。香港ニ友人ノナカツタ人々ハ不仕合デアツタ。赤十字ノ小包ハ引渡サレズ、金錢ノ特別許可ハ漸減シ物價ハ大イニ高カツタノデ買ヘルモノハ少カツタ。治療ノ爲「スタンレー」ノ抑留者中二人ガ毎週佛國病院へ行ケタノハ「セルウィン、クラーク」博士ノ申出ニヨリ之モ黃田氏ノ始メタコトデ、之ガ「スタンレー」ト外界トノツナギデアツタ。

黃田氏ガ私ノ夫ト私ニ示シタ親切ハ數ヘ切レナイ。氏ハ自ラ私ノ夫ヲ來訪シタ。自分ノ懐カラ金ヲ借シテ呉レ、後ニハ日本政府ノ公金カラ多大ノ額ヲ借シテ呉レタ。氏ハ私ガ陸軍最高部ノ捺印ヲシタ通行證ヲ入手シ得ルヤウニシテ呉レタ。私ハ中國人ノ友人ニソレヲ翻譯シテモラツタガ、ソノ友人ハ「成程アナタガ最高ノ保護ノ下ニ居ラレル」ト私ニ言ツタ。ソレハ私ガ香港各地ノ道路一切ヲ護衛シテ居ル總テノ衛兵カラ鄭重ナ取扱ヲ受ケルコトヲ意味シタ。氏ハアラユル方面ニ於テ私共ヲ保護スル爲努力ヲ惜マズ、夫ノ死ンダ時ハ葬式ニ渉外部員カラトシテ大キナ花環ヲ持タセテ代理ヲヨコシ、翌日自ラ弔意ヲ表ヘル爲來訪シタ。私ニ親切ヲ

示ス機會ハ決シテ逃サナカツタ。尤モ時ニハ大イニ不機嫌ナコトガアリ、特ニ「ドウリツトル」ノ日本空襲ガアツテ、自分ノ家族ガ危險デアツタ時ナドサウデアツタ。氏ハ極メテ理解ガアリ、豫期シ得ルヨリモ遙カニ多クノコトヲシテ呉レタノハ、今日願ミテ信ジ難イ程デアル。或日氏ハ「私ガアナタノ世話ヲシテ居ルノニ何ヲクヨクヨシテ居ラレルカ」ト私ニ言ツタ。コレ以上求メルコトハ出來ナイ程デアルト私ハ思フ。氏ガ香港カラ轉任スル前ニ氏ノ援助デ「グリブスホルム」號デ立去ツタノハ私ニトツテ仕合デアツタ。氏ハ二個月居タ頃自分ノ仕事ヲ嫌ツテ居タ。同地ニ於ケル苦痛ヲ自分ガ緩和出來ナイノデ腹立タシク思ツテ居タ。氏ハ「ジエスイット、プロクリーチュア」教會長デ私共ノ大ノ友人デアツタ。「ジヨイ」神父ニサウ語リ、神父ハ私ニサウ告ゲタ。「ジヨイ」神父ハ香港ニ於ケル「善良ナル日本人」全部ノ辯護ノタメニハカケガヘノナイ證人デアラウ。神父ハ各所ヘ行ツテ居リ、コレ等ノ者ヲ皆知ツテ居ル。

黃田氏ハ香港ニ赤十字ヲ設ケルコトニ熱心デアツタト私ハ了解シテ居ル。



然シ代表ノ瑞西人「ツインデル」氏ハ私ガ「グリブスホルム」、イヤ後ニ私共ヲ「グリブスホルム」ニ移シタ淺間丸デ立去ツタ後ニ香港ヘ到着シタノデ、私ハ同氏ノ活動ニツイテハ何モ言フコトガ出來ナイ。私ハ香港ヲ去ル前黃田氏ニ暇乞ニ行ツタ時、私ハ「ハリファックス」卿又ハ「アレクサンダー」、カドガン」卿ニ遇ヒ度イト思フガ、傳言ハナイカト氏ニ尋ネタ處、氏ハ「英國人ヲ出來ルダケ速ニ香港カラ印度其ノ他、ココ以外ヘ引揚ゲサセラルルヤウ傳ヘラレ度イ」ト答ヘタコトハ私ハ知ツテ居ル。私ハ「貴下ハ援助セラルコトト思フ、今日迄大イニヤツテ下サツタカラ」ト述べタ。「全力ヲ盡シマス」ト氏ハ答ヘタ。軍當局ノ態度ニ對抗シテ何人モ氏以上ニナシ得タトハ私ハ信ジナイ。英國人ハ氏ノナシタコトニ對シ大イニ感謝スベキデアル。

藤田氏ハ總領事館ノ副領事デ占領後私ガ最初ニ遇ツタ人ノ一人デアル。私ハ今モ目ノ前ニ氏ガ香上銀行デ第三國人ニ通行證ヲ皆ニ渡シ、特ニ「ールウエー」領事ガ明カニ通行證ハイラスト云フノデ厄介カケタノヲ氏ガ憎イ日本人ノ一人トハ思ヘナイ程鄭重ニ上手ニ扱ツタノが見エルヤウ

デアル。私ハ數回氏ニ遇ヒ、氏ガ轉任シテ日本へ去ル迄數個月少シ以上ノ期間ニ亘ツテ氏ヲ知ツテ居タ。氏ハイツモ極メテ親切デ、結局憲兵トノ摩擦ト屢々切實ニ援助ヲ必要トシテ居タ人々ヲ自分ガ援ケ得ナイコトニ堪ヘカネテ去ツタノデアル。私ハサウ聞イテ居タ。氏ハ人ガコンナニ苦シンデ居ルノヲ見テ、ソレガ援助出來ナイノニ堪ヘラレナカッタノデアル。「ジョイ」神父ハ氏ニツイテスツカリオ話シ得ルノデアル。氏ハ私ノ夫ト私ヲ援助スル爲出來ルダケノコトヲナシ、或日新領土カラ贈物トシテ貰ツタ卵ヲ私ノ夫ノ爲ニ呉レタコトガアル。

矢野大佐ハ香港總領事デ大体東京へ行ツテ居タ。必要ノ際使フヤウニ名刺ヲ私ニクレ、衛兵ガ屢々人ヲ困ラセルノデ、氏ハ私ガ困ルコトガアレバ何時デモスグ氏ニ電話ヲカケルヤウニトノ傳言ヲシタ。氏ハ香上銀行ニ居タ「デイー、シー、デイヴィス」氏ノ夫人ノ母親デアル「テイルトフ」夫人ヲ「ピーク」ノソノ家へ自分デ連レテ行キソノ家カラ衣類、自廻品ヲ取出サウトシタ。コノ人々ハ他ノ銀行家ト一諸ニ「スンホア、ホテル」ニ居タ。矢野大佐ハ自分ノ自動車ニ夫人ノ大キナ荷物ヲノセテ



ヤリ山ヲ連レテ下リタ。トモカクホカノ外國人總領事ガソシナ事ヲスル  
 コトハ私ハ想像モ及バナイ。日本人ハ面白イ人間デアアル。  
 私ハ木村氏カラ軍通行證ヲモラツタ日ニ「クイーンズ」街ノ安料理屋デ  
 晝食ノ際矢野氏ニ遇ツタ。ソコヘハ如何ニモ悪カツタ病院ノ食事以外ノ  
 食事ヲシニ行ツタノデアアル。料理屋ノ食事モ悪イモノデアツタガ、私ガ  
 坐ツテ居タ「テーブル」カラ見アゲルト、ニコニコシタ中年ノ日本人ガ  
 私ノ反對側ニ坐ツテ居タ。コノ人ハオ差支ハナイカトアマリ丁寧ニ尋ネ  
 タノデコノ人ガ「ピフテキ」ヲ註文シタ時ニ私モソレハ本當ニ靴ノ皮デ  
 スヨト言ツタ位デ、私ハ氏ト話ヲシ出シタ。コノ人ハ私ガ誰デアリ、「ス  
 タンレー」監獄カラドウシテ出テ居ルノカラ知リ度ガツテ居タ。氏ハ私  
 ノ夫ヲ知ツテ居リ、面白イ話題ガ多カツタノデ「食事」ガスム迄ニ一時  
 間半モカカリ、氏ハ私ガマダ文拂フ力ガアルト言ツタノニ拘ラズ勸定ヲ  
 拂フト云ツテキカナカツタ。氏ハソレハ持ツテ居タガヨイ、又入用ナコ  
 トガアラウト答ヘタ。私ノ印象デハ、コノ人ハ香港ノ日本軍顧問デアツ

タガ、戦争ニハ賛成デナカッタノデアル。三井物産會社ノ代表者デアツ  
 タノデ、何カ私共ノ爲ニ出來ルコトガアルカト尋ネ出來レバ訪問スルヤ  
 ウニト言ツタ。氏ガ私共ヲ援助スル爲ニ黃田氏ニ私共ノコトヲ話シタコ  
 トガ後ニナツテワカッタ。極メテ親切デ平和的ナ人デアルト私ハ思ツタ  
 引揚船淺間丸ハ私ノ記憶ガ間違ナケレバ六月二十九日香港ヲ出帆シタ。  
 乗船ノ時カラ物事が極メテ煩悶ニ行ツタ。勿論日本ノ船デアリ給仕人ハ  
 男モ女モ日本人デ乗組員ハ皆日本人デアツタ。船室ハ極度ニ満員デ、船  
 ハスシ詰デアツタガ、日本人ハ紛糾ヲ避ケルタメ乗客ノ船室割當ヲ米國  
 大使館員ニ頼ンダ。ソレハ極メテ能率的ニ行ハレ、皆グズグズセズニ割  
 當テラレタ船床へ行ツタ。各自船床一ツデ、私ノ船室ニハ三人用ノ船室  
 ニ四人詰メラレタ。然シ我々ハウマク工夫シテ小サイ船室内デハ極メテ  
 良好ナ氣分デアツタ。

誰カ大使館ノ親切ナ人ガ男ノ乗客ハ古參順ヲ無視シテA、B甲板ヲ下ノ  
 者ニユヅリ、殊ニ子供ノ多イ宣教師ハヨイ室デ樂ニスルヤウニトノ考ヲ  
 持ツテ居タコトヲ私ハ聞イタ。ソレデ香港ノ總領事「サザード」氏ヲ除



キ米國大使館及ビ領事館勤務ノ人々ト南米ノ外交官皆ハ船室ヲ明ケ三等船室ニ下リテ行ツタ。他ノ人デ良イ船室ニカジリツイテ居タ者ガアツタカモ知レナイガ、私ハ聞カナカツタ。女ノ人ガ三等デ寢テ居ル主人ト引離サレヨコトニ不平ハ多少アツタガスペテイソイト取行ハレタ。平常ナラバ大イニ不満ヲモラシサウナ人々モ皆ノ意見ノ手前慎ミヨク黙ツテ居タ。其後私ハ「グルー」氏ガ自分ノ船室ニ居タト聞イタガ、ソレハソウデモアツタデアラウ。

淺間丸ノ手筈ハ、香港カラ「ロレンソ、マルケス」ヘノ一個月ノ旅ノ間萬事順調ニ行ツタノデワカル通り、極メテ能率的ニ計畫セラレ取行ハレタ。食事ハアリ合セデハアルガ、豊富デアリ、料理モ給仕モヨク、七月四日ニハ司厨長ハ面白イ東洋風ノ大キナ重ネモノノ菓子ニ、コノ日ヲ祝フ爲メ、白、青ノ裝飾ヲシタモノヲ出シテ男ヲ上ゲタ。私共ノ「テーブル」ニ出タ菓子ニ書イテアツタ文字ヲ私ハ覺エテ居ルヤウニ思フガ、何ダツタカ想出セナイ。然シソノ時ハ私ハ氣ガツイテ、如何ニモフサワシク、良イ文句デアルト思ツタ。特ニサウ思ツタト云フノハ、淺間丸ニ乗

ツテ居タ人々ハ少数ノ例外ヲ除キ、日本人ヲ極度ニ憎惡シテ居リ、ソレハ多クノ場合極メテ當然デアリ、日本人モヨクソレヲ知ツテ居タカラデアル。人々ハアマリ言葉ニ出サウトハセズ、話ストシテモ靜ニ話シタ。ソレハ淺間丸ニ廻サレ捕ツテ日本へ送還セラレルカモ知レナカツタカラデアル。コノ恐怖ハ「ロレンソ、マルケス」ニ到着シ淺間丸ヲ立去ル迄ハ解消シナカツタ。大ヘン氣持ノヨイ「デツキ」ノ「ボーイ」頭ノコトハ特ニ言及シ、多トシテヤラネバナラナイ。コノ男ハ乘客ヲ避ケヤウトシナカツタ只一人ノ日本人デアリ、旅行ヲ樂ニ愉快ニスル爲出來ル限リノコトヲナシ、イツデモ「デツキ、ゲーム」ガ出來、人ノコンデ居ルノニ出來ルダケ甲板ヲ氣持ヨクスルヤウニシタ。彼ハ極メテ上手ニ親切氣ヲ以テヤツテ居タヤウニ思ハレタノデ、私ハ「ロレンソ、マルケス」到着ノ一、兩日前同人ニ話シカケ、同人ノコトハ人モ氣ガツキ感謝シテ居ルコトヲ私トシテハ知ツテオイテモライ度イト話シテヤツタ。彼ハ多クヲ語ラナカツタガ、數年間米國通ヒノ大キナ日本ノ定期船ニ「デツキ」ノ「ボーイ」頭ヲシテ居タト言ツタ。紐育ノ「ウオールドーフ、ホテル」



ノ「オスカール」デモコンナニ氣持ヨク能率ガヨイトハ言ヘマイ。「グリ  
 ブスホルム」號一個月ノ旅行ハ全ク別デ、乗客千五百人ハ船室ノ掃除ガ  
 出來、用意ガスム迄甲板ニ坐レト言ハレタ。ソレモ尤モノヤウデアツタ  
 シ、立派ナ晝食、冷菜料理ガ出テ、長イ「テーブル」ガ抑留中數個月間  
 見タコトモナイ食物デ文字通り廻マツテ居タノデ皆大イニ喜ンダ。  
 船室係ノ役員ハ船室ノ割當ヲヤツテ居リ午後オソクニハ万事スムト聞イ  
 タ。食事ノ用意、食堂ノシツラヘ及ビ食物ソノモノハイツモ最良デアツ  
 タ。然シ船室ノ割當ハ始カラ終リ迄大失敗デアツタ。後カラノ話デハ船  
 室係ノ役人ガ準備ノ爲「ワシントン」カラ飛行機デ派遣セラレタガ、酒  
 ニ酔ツテ事務ガトレナカツタト云フ。私ハ眞偽ハ言ヒ得ナイ。然シ乗船  
 第一日私ハ友人ト一諸ニ居テ、翌朝四時迄列ヲナシ、遂ニ一番▲ノ船室  
 ヲモラツタガ、ソコニハ「サザード」氏ト南米ノ總領事二人ガハイツテ  
 居タコトハ覺エテ居ル。私ハ自分デ探サウト思ツタノデ身ノ廻リニ持ツ  
 テ居テヨイト言ハレテ居タ小サイ鞆ヲ持ツテ、最初ニ見ツカッタ人ノハ  
 イツテ居ナイ船室デ眠ツタ。ユカノ上デモ、「サロン」デモ、ドコデモ

好キナ所デ人々ハ眠ツテ居タ。  
 翌日モ初日ノ繰返シデ、人々ハ列ヲナシテ居リ、而モ船室ハナカツタ。  
 私ハ甲板ヲ下リ「ベッド」ニツ附ノ小サイ船室ヲ見出シ二日間ソコニ落  
 ツイタ。ソレハ三等デアツタガ、ナイヨリマシデ、ヨイ船室ハ大使館、  
 領事館ソノ他ノ役人及ビ夫人、南米ノ外交官ニヨリ皆占領セラレテ居タ。  
 五日経ツテ、私ハコノ小サナ船室ニハイツテモ巖台一ツダケ使ツテモイ  
 ケナイト言ハレ、D甲板ノ内側デ数人ノ宣教師ト一諸ニ巖ル巖台ガ八ツ  
 アル船室ノ上ノ巖台ヲ使ツテモヨイト言ハレタ。私ハ夫ガ英國領事館デ  
 總領事デアリ、私ハ英國政府ノ經費ニヨツテ旅行シテ居ルンデアルトテ  
 之ニ意議ヲ唱ヘタ。重慶ニアル大使館ノ書記官「エヴェレット、ドラム  
 ライト」氏モ乗込ンデ居タガ、A甲板ノ極メテ氣持ノヨイ船室ニハイツ  
 テ居リ、私ニ救ケ舟ヲ出シ、割當係ト覺シイ極メテ獨斷的ナ人物ト私ガ  
 事ヲ解決スル迄、二日間船室ヲ借シテクレタ。ソレハ又都合ガヨカツタ。  
 私ハヒドイ風ヲヒキ、片方ノ耳ニ炎症ヲオコシ、緊張ノ結果醫者ハイヤ  
 ナコトニナルカモ知レナイト言ツタ。醫者ハ「ザルフアミン劑」ヲツタ



タノデ更ニ悪化シタガ結局耳ハ直リ、私ハ遂ニB甲板ノ内側ノ船室ニ「ベ  
 ッド」ガ手ニ入り、青島ノ女學生、宣教師二人ト同室デアッタ。割當ハ  
 古參順位ニヨツテ行ハレタヤウデ、サウ言ハレテ居タガ、私ノ夫ハ甚ダ  
 古參ノ役人デアツタカラ、私ハモウ少シ上ノ階級デアルト思ツタシ、日  
 本人ハ確カニサウ見テイタノニ、割當係ノ米國人ニハ、度々追拂ハレ、  
 ソレハ私ガ殆ンド忘レテ居タヤウナ向フ意氣デヤラレタノデアアル。尤モ  
 私ガ支那ニ於ケル古參ノ役人ノ妻デアアルコトカラ一層人ノ尊敬、鄭重ナ  
 扱ヒヲ受ケルニ慣レ、悉ラク多少償レスギテ居タカモ知レナイノデアアル  
 ガ、私ハ此ノ極メテ不愉快ナ立場ヲ善用シヤウト心ヲキメタ。然シ時ニ  
 ハ本當ニ香港ニ歸ツテ黃田氏ノ世話ニナラウト思ツタコトガアルノヲ告  
 白セザルヲ得ナイ。

私共ハ歸國ノ途ニアリ、香港ニ於ケル數個月ノ苦ミ一切ヲ後ニシツツア  
 ルノデアツテ、ソレハウレシイ事デアリ、爾來私ハ「グリップスホルム」  
 ノ最後ノ一個月ヲ忘レヤウト試ミタ。一度心ニコタヘタ事ハ、思ヒ出ス  
 度ニ又心ヲイタメルモノデアアル。然シ私ハ忘レヤウト試ミテ居ル。願ミ

ルト「グリブスホルム」ノ旅ヲコンナニ不愉快ナモノトシタノハ肉体上ノ不便ト共ニ精神上ノ氣持デアッタ。人々ハ皆苦シイ思ヒヲシ、不愉快デアリ、イヤナコトモ心ニカカルコトモアッタ。然シ一部ノ人ノ遺口ハドンナ言譯ガアルカ今尙私ニハワカラナイ。「サザート」氏ノ「常連」ハ「リオ、デ、ジャネイロ」デ下リタガ、ソノ後デ氏ハ風呂付ノ贅澤ナ船室ヲ自分デトツタ。氏ハ潮風呂ガ嫌ヒダシ清水ハナイノデ、船ハ滿員デアッタノニ氏ハ湯舟ニ荷物ヲツメ之ヲ自慢シテ居タ。コレハ最モ苦シイ侮辱デアッタ。七月ノ蒸暑イ天氣ニ西印度カラヤツテ來タノデアアル。今カラ見レバ可笑シイガ、當時ハ可笑シクモナカッタノデアアル。

「リオデジャネイロ」デ南米ノ外交官ガ明ケテ行ツタ船室ハ重要ナ地位ニ居タ色々ノ人ト此ノ航海ノ間ニ連絡ヲツケタ事務係ノ婦人連デ直グニ一バイニナツタ。船デハ皆コノ邊中ヲ笑ツテ居タ。ナマノ人間性ハサウシタモノデ、忘レテシマツタガヨイ。「クイーン、メアリ」病院ノ經驗モムキ出シノ人間性デアリ、「スタンレー」監獄モサウデアアル。後者ハアマリニヒドイノデ私ハソコヘ行クヨリモ自殺シヤウト思ツタノデアアル。



紐育へ入港ノ際紐育が見エタ時程私ノ一生デウレシイ事ハナカツタ。到底ソコ迄ハ行ケナイト思ハレタ位デアツタ。コノ旅行ノイヤナ、アト味ヲ取去ル助ケトナツタモノハ聯邦査察局カラ受ケタ鄭重ナ取扱デアツテ私ト長イ會見ヲ行ヒ色々質問シタノデアツタ。

以上ハ私ノ經驗ノ極メテ短イ概概デアアル。香港ニ於テ私ノ接觸シタ五人ノ日本人ハ極メテ顯著デアアル。アリシ事、全然獨リボツチデアツタコト全ク棄テラレタヤウナ感シナド一切ヲ願ミルト、此等ノ人々ノ援助、彼等ノ力ノ限りヲ盡シ、極メテ同情深ク親切ニモ私共ニ與ヘテクレタ實際的デ有效ナ援助カラ見テ、私ハスベテノ日本人ガ戰爭犯罪人デハナイト感ズルノデアアル。ソシテ人モ多イシ又多クノ者ガ我國民ニ言フニ言ハレナイ苦痛ヲ與ヘ處罰セラルベキデアアル。然シ右ノ五人ハ數多イ恐ルベキ行爲ノ上ニ傑出シテ居ル。彼等ハ援助シテ呉レタ。此等ノ人々ハ私ガ辭カニ生ノ幕ヲ閉ヂ、「モウコレデ澤山デアアル、コレ以上ハイヤダ」ト言ツテ、ヨリヨキ世界ニ去ツタ方ガ遙カニ樂デアツタヤウナ時ニコノ三人ハ私ノ氣力ヲ引立テテ呉レタノデアアル。私ハ彼等ノシタコト、淺間丸デ

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Def, Doo 1849

日本人が出來ルダケ旅行ヲ樂ニスルヤウニヤツテクレ、又ソレガ效果的  
デアツタノデ感謝シテ居ル。若シ此等ノ人ノ爲ニ私ノ良イ口添ヘノ言葉  
ガ役ニ立ツトイフコトナラバ、ソノ機會ヲヨロコブモノデアル。

「メアリ、アーウィン、マーティン」(署名)

中國ニ於ケル英國領事官勤務「アーサー、ジョン、  
マーティン」「シー、ビー、イー」未亡人